# INFORMATION LETTER

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## Convention Program Details

Final plans for the 1948 Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., were being made this week as details of the program agenda neared completion. In order to devote the full morning of the Second General Session to the Canners Convention Panel on "Looking Ahead for 1948," the address by Arthur H. Motley, originally scheduled to precede the panel, was changed from Tuesday morning to the Opening General Session on Monday. In addition to President Rutz, the presiding officer, there will now be three principal speakers at the Opening General Session instead of two as originally announced. Another program change is the addition of a broker representative to the Canners Convention Panel. E. N. Reusswig of Lestrade Brothers, New York, N. Y., was chosen to handle this place on the panel.

The program for the Raw Products Conferences was completed this week and appears on page 9. Also, final details are being worked out concerning the program for the Fishery Products Conference. This program will be announced later.

### Canned Foods Not Likely to Be Included under Foreign Aid

In passing an appropriation measure to implement the Foreign Aid Act, Congress placed a $57,500,000 limitation on the amount that may be used under Section 11(e) of the relief measure for acquiring food items under price support programs. Section 11(e) provides that by a Presidential determination, appropriate foods may be used for foreign aid provided that they are in excess of domestic requirements and are subject to price support programs. The price at which such items may be charged against the appropriation may be established at the equivalent of the domestic market price of a quantity of wheat having a caloric value equal to that of the acquired commodity. Present intent of the Government is to utilize only food commodities that are being held as the result of price support purchases. Thus, it appears unlikely that canned items will be acquired under the Foreign Aid Act.

### Canned Food Sales Show Direct Relationship to Income

A study made by the Association's Division of Statistics, based on data obtained by the U. S. Department of Commerce, emphasizes that one of the major influences affecting the over-all consumption of canned foods is the purchasing power of individual consumers. The study shows that in areas where income is high, sales of canned foods are high, and where income is low, sales of canned foods are

### *Information Letter* Schedule

This issue and last week's issue of the LETTER were brought out earlier in each case because of the interruption to printing schedules occasioned by the Christmas and New Year's holidays. The next issue will resume the usual Saturday dateline and be brought out January 10. Another issue of the LETTER will appear about January 16 and the subsequent number, which will carry the full Convention proceedings, will be published early in the week of January 25.

The date, time, and place of all committee meetings, conferences, and other meetings that are being held during the Convention appear on page 9. The meetings also will be published in the daily schedule section of the 1948 *Convention Program*, that will be distributed in Atlantic City.

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A complete schedule of trains arriving and departing from Atlantic City, N. J., to Philadelphia, Pa., during Convention week is published on page 10.

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Final details concerning the Convention program of the Fishery Products Conference are being completed and will be bulletined by the Association to all fish-canner members some time within the next few days. Dates, time and places of all Convention fishery activities appear on page 9 of this issue of the LETTER.

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Latest figures released by the U. S. Department of Commerce indicate substantial increases in the exports of canned fruits and fruit juices, canned fish, and canned milk during the period January-October, 1947, as compared with the same period last year. Details on page 4.

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An excellent article advocating the use of canned foods appears in the January issue of *Parents' Magazine*. See story on page 12 of this week's LETTER.

relatively low. Comparative figures obtained from the study indicate that there may be little differences between the urban and rural purchases of canned goods as such, but that the area differences may be largely attributable to differences in income.

The information upon which the study was made compares the wholesale-distributor and chainstore-warehouse receipts of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables for 1943-44 with information on population and income payments to individuals indicating the relation, on an area basis, between the use of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, and income of consumers. Although these figures on receipts cover the bulk of the domestic civilian disappearance, they do not include direct sales by packers to institutional users or large independent stores. This is the first time such information has been available; and although the distributor-chainstore warehouse receipts, as published in the Department of Commerce *Industry Report on Canned Fruits and Vegetables* for August, 1947, do not represent consumption, they should be a reasonably close approximation, the Division of Statistics states.

Although there is a close relationship among regions in the over-all purchase of canned foods and income, differences in the relative use of the different groups of canned fruits and vegetables vary widely in the major geographic regions. These differences are illustrated in the following table:

**Comparison of Per Capita Wholesale, Distributor and Chainstore Warehouse Receipts from Packers, July, 1943, through June, 1944, with 1943 Per Capita Income Payments to Individuals by Major Geographic Areas in Percent of U. S. Average**

| | East | Mid-West | South | West | U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *—Percent of U. S. average—* | | | | |
| Income Payments... | 119 | 105 | 67 | 125 | 100 |
| Distributor-Chain receipts: | | | | | |
| Total..... | 122 | 90 | 71 | 124 | 100 |
| Fruits..... | 123 | 108 | 56 | 136 | 100 |
| Fruit & vegetable juices.... | 141 | 79 | 68 | 135 | 100 |
| Vegetables..... | 117 | 102 | 75 | 121 | 100 |
| Baby food..... | 132 | 94 | 55 | 150 | 100 |

Other comparisons revealed by the study indicate that:

(a) A close relationship exists between per capita purchasing power and total distributor-chain receipts of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables.

(b) There are relatively large sales of canned fruits in the West and relatively small sales in the South as compared with income.

# Statistics

(c) Relatively large purchases of fruit juices in the East and West and relatively small purchases in the Midwest are indicated.

(d) A fairly close relationship exists among all regions with respect to canned vegetable purchases.

(e) Canned baby food purchases are relatively high in the East and West and low in the South.

In reporting the study, the Division of Statistics explains that an examination of the information for individual products and smaller geographic areas will reveal more significant area differences. Such comparisons are not presented here because of limitation of space. However, comparisons for the major groups of products for the 25 areas shown by the Department of Commerce August, 1947, *Industry Report on Canned Fruits and Vegetables* are available from the Association's Division of Statistics for canners particularly interested in this type of analysis.

The Division points out that the statistical information contained in the Commerce report refers to an abnormal period when government rationing was in effect. Agricultural production was at high levels and farm people were busy since farm labor was short because many left farms for service in the armed forces or work in war plants. Also, there was an increased number of persons employed and many housewives went into war work leaving less time for food preparation in the home.

The foregoing and similar factors affected the consumption and distribution of canned food. Furthermore, the information is subject to the qualification that trading areas do not necessarily follow State lines. Because of the limitations of this information, any conclusion drawn should be regarded as tentative, the Division emphasizes.

## 1947 Canned Pear Pack

The 1947 pack of canned pears totaled 5,815,052 actual cases, equivalent to 5,734,000 cases, basis 2½'s, according to a report issued this week by the Association's Division of Statistics. The 1947 pack was about 5 percent larger than the 1946 pack.

The 1947 canned pear pack by states as compared with 1946 is shown below. The California and Washington-Oregon pack statistics were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

**1947 Canned Pear Pack (Actual Cases)**

| | 1946 *Cases* | 1947 *Cases* |
|---|---|---|
| Washington..... | 2,278,391 | 2,413,239 |
| Oregon..... | 1,704,255 | 1,676,965 |
| California..... | 1,344,638 | 1,459,879 |
| Other states..... | 220,150 | 264,969 |
| Total U. S..... | 5,547,434 | 5,815,052 |

## Stocks of Canned Corn

December 1, 1947, stocks of canned corn in canners hands totaled 9,991,000 cases, basis 24/2's, or slightly more than the stocks of 10,940,000 standard cases a year ago, according to the Association's Division of Statistics.

Shipments of canned corn by canners from August 1 to December 1 totaled 16,364,000 cases this year compared with 18,841,000 cases for the same period in 1946, the Division said.

December 1 canner stocks of canned corn with comparisons, as based on reports from canners who packed 89 percent of the 1947 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown in the following table:

**Canned Corn Stocks and Shipments**

| | 1946–47 (*Cases—basis* 24/2's) | 1947–48 |
|---|---|---|
| Total stocks, Dec. 1..... | 10,940,000 | 9,991,000 |
| Shipments during Nov... | 5,337,000 | 3,445,000 |
| Shipments, Aug. 1 to Dec. 1..... | 18,841,000 | 16,364,000 |

## Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Reported by Container Sizes

A summary of preliminary December 1, 1947, cold storage holdings of certain frozen fruits and vegetables packed in container sizes of one pound or less and over one pound, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is given below:

| Commodity | Percent of total stocks reported by size | Stocks reported in sizes of 1 lb. or less | Stocks reported in sizes over 1 lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| FRUITS | | | |
| Peaches..... | 74 | 31 | 69 |
| Raspberries.. | 70 | 17 | 83 |
| Strawberries.. | 66 | 35 | 65 |
| VEGETABLES | | | |
| Asparagus.... | 54 | 74 | 26 |
| Beans, lima.. | 57 | 58 | 42 |
| Beans, snap.. | 50 | 55 | 45 |
| Corn, sweet.. | 62 | 39 | 61 |
| Peas, green... | 65 | 52 | 48 |
| Spinach..... | 51 | 73 | 27 |

## Canned Fruit Stocks

December 1, 1947 canner stocks of canned apricots, peaches, pears and sweet cherries compared with stocks a year earlier are shown in the following table:

**December 1 Canner Stocks**

| | 1946 | 1947 |
|---|---|---|
| | (*Cases, basis 24/2½'s*) | |
| Apricots | 1,442,000 | 1,548,000 |
| Peaches | 5,808,000 | 6,928,000 |
| Pears | 3,034,000 | 2,654,000 |
| Sweet cherries | 240,000 | 113,000 |

December 1, 1947 stocks of four canned fruits by States with comparisons are shown below. The California and Washington-Oregon stocks were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively. Other 1947 stocks are from reports issued by the Association's Division of Statistics and those for 1946 were compiled by the Department of Commerce.

**Canned Apricot Stocks and Shipments**

| | Stocks Nov. 1 | Stocks Dec. 1 | Shipments during November |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Actual cases* | *Actual cases* | *Actual cases* |
| Utah | 73,766 | 65,116 | 8,650 |
| Washington-Oregon | 92,522 | 56,421 | 36,101 |
| California | 1,558,435 | 1,443,800 | 114,635 |
| Total U. S. | 1,724,723 | 1,565,337 | 159,386 |

**Canned Peach Stocks and Shipments**

| | Stocks Nov. 1 | Stocks Dec. 1 | Shipments during November |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Actual cases* | *Actual cases* | *Actual cases* |
| Michigan | 365,722 | 347,626 | 18,096 |
| Southeast [1] | 142,242 | 136,872 | 5,370 |
| Wash.-Oregon | 654,854 | 509,284 | 145,570 |
| California: | | | |
| Cling | 6,001,680 | 5,377,681 | 623,999 |
| Free | 654,791 | 590,870 | 63,921 |
| Other States | 91,691 | 81,205 | 10,486 |
| Total U. S. | 7,910,980 | 7,043,538 | 867,442 |

[1] Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

**Stocks of Canned Pears**

| | December 1 |
|---|---|
| | *Actual cases* |
| Wash.-Oregon | 1,960,948 |
| California | 579,906 |
| Other States | 165,755 |
| Total U. S. | 2,706,609 |

**Sweet Cherry Stocks and Shipments**

| | Stocks Nov. 1 | Stocks Dec. 1 | Shipments during November |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Actual cases* | *Actual cases* | *Actual cases* |
| Wash.-Oregon | 140,874 | 89,686 | 51,188 |
| California | 18,344 | 13,355 | 4,989 |
| Other States | 22,322 | 17,938 | 4,384 |
| Total U. S. | 181,540 | 120,979 | 60,561 |

## Census Bureau Releases Data on Food Exports and Imports

Exports and imports of canned foods by commodities for October, 1946, and September, 1947, and cumulative for the period January through October, 1946, and for the same 10 months of this year, are shown on the following page. This information was compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics from the foreign trade figures of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

## California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants, during the week ended December 18, totaled 1,633 tons. Pack of sardines during the week aggregated 30,099 cases.

The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1946:

| Areas | Season to Dec. 18, 1947 | Season to Dec. 19, 1946 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Tons* | *Tons* |
| Northern district | 291 | 503 |
| Central district | 13,729 | 24,768 |
| Southern district | 83,253 | 166,755 |
| Total | 97,273 | 192,026 |
| **Can sizes** | *Cases* | *Cases* |
| 1-lb. ovals | 625,177 | 520,384 |
| 1-lb. talls | 458,915 | 1,759,418 |
| ½-lb. fillet | 6,513 | 8,119 |
| 8-oz. 96's | 21,736 | 34,253 |
| Miscellaneous | 106,191 | 50,858 |
| Total | 1,218,532 | 2,373,032 |

## Stocks of Canned Peas

Stocks of canned peas in canners hands on December 1, 1947, totaled 18,743,000 cases, basis 24/2's, or about 7½ million cases more than on December 1, 1946, the N. C. A. Division of Statistics reported this week.

Shipments by canners from June 1 to December 1 of this year totaled slightly more than 19 million cases, basis 24/2's, or nearly 11 million cases less than canner shipments of 29,700,000 cases for the corresponding period in 1946.

The following table shows stocks and shipments of canned peas, as based on reports from canners who packed about 88 percent of the 1947 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

**Canned Pea Stocks and Shipments**

| | 1946–47 | 1947–48 |
|---|---|---|
| | (*Cases—basis 24/2's*) | |
| Total stocks, Dec. 1 | 11,256,000 | 18,743,000 |
| Shipments during Nov. | 2,676,000 | 1,581,000 |
| Shipments, June 1 to Dec. 1 | 29,700,000 | 19,032,000 |

## USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended December 13, totaled 413 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Continued heavy slaughter of cattle and hogs held production near last week's December record of 421 million pounds and 12 percent above the 368 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

## Stocks and Shipments of Canned Red Pitted Cherries

Stocks of red pitted cherries in canners' hands December 1, 1947, totaled 319,511 cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. The December 1 stocks and November shipments, by areas, shown below, are based on reports from canners who packed about 86 percent of the 1947 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

**Canners Stocks and Shipments Canned Red Pitted Cherries—December 1, 1947**

| State | 24/2 | 6/10 | Misc. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cases* | *Cases* | *Cases* | *Cases* |
| New York and Pennsylvania: | | | | |
| Dec. 1, 1947, stocks | 24,602 | 10,392 | ..... | 34,994 |
| Shipments for November | 5,887 | 6,478 | ..... | 12,365 |
| Shipments July 1 to Dec. 1 | 211,437 | 67,230 | ..... | 278,667 |
| Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio: | | | | |
| Dec. 1, 1947, stocks | 150,431 | 96,587 | ..... | 247,018 |
| Shipments for November | 47,144 | 47,944 | ..... | 95,088 |
| Shipments July 1 to Dec. 1 | 1,362,193 | 409,440 | 8,157 | 1,779,790 |
| Western States: | | | | |
| Dec. 1, 1947, stocks | 10,340 | 27,159 | ..... | 37,499 |
| Shipments for November | 5,751 | 6,002 | ..... | 11,753 |
| Shipments July 1 to Dec. 1 | 36,666 | 33,448 | ..... | 70,114 |
| Total United States: | | | | |
| Dec. 1, 1947, stocks | 185,373 | 134,138 | ..... | 319,511 |
| Shipments for November | 58,782 | 60,424 | ..... | 119,206 |
| Shipments July 1 to Dec. 1 | 1,610,296 | 510,118 | 8,157 | 2,128,571 |

# Latest Canned Food Export and Import Statistics, with Comparisons

| | October, 1946 | | October, 1947 | | Jan.-Oct., 1946 | | Jan.-Oct., 1947 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds* | *Value* | *Pounds* | *Value* | *Pounds* | *Value* | *Pounds* | *Value* |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | | |
| Meats, total | 3,663,242 | $1,227,125 | 3,371,886 | $1,342,051 | 836,240,902 | $240,544,786 | 43,113,042 | $16,788,670 |
| Beef, corned, etc. | 2,409,762 | 787,899 | 1,010,368 | 396,032 | 159,801,047 | 44,662,486 | 10,426,749 | 3,591,130 |
| Tushonka | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80,130,078 | 32,327,259 | 4,312,222 | 1,791,831 |
| Pork | 400,000 | 208,575 | 346,314 | 227,255 | 82,981,976 | 28,181,935 | 13,279,022 | 6,195,671 |
| Sausage, bologna, franks, etc. | 247,504 | 94,235 | 212,808 | 100,579 | 56,592,752 | 18,153,578 | 6,175,170 | 2,499,011 |
| Other meat | 605,976 | 136,416 | 1,802,396 | 618,185 | 456,735,049 | 117,219,528 | 8,919,879 | 2,711,027 |
| Vegetables, total | 4,968,807 | 632,417 | 46,443,980 | 4,538,074 | 174,287,145 | 14,883,002 | 155,335,617 | 19,786,339 |
| Asparagus | 300,211 | 96,775 | 1,512,044 | 331,020 | 6,827,095 | 1,696,526 | 12,995,442 | 3,012,438 |
| Beans, baked and with pork | 79,851 | 10,243 | 2,587,699 | 241,883 | 6,333,677 | 774,029 | 11,531,158 | 1,283,271 |
| Corn | 56,981 | 6,380 | 693,941 | 82,332 | 3,489,033 | 392,653 | 3,815,971 | 462,420 |
| Peas | 1,989,396 | 162,119 | 12,625,799 | 921,415 | 15,391,392 | 1,571,784 | 32,665,657 | 2,455,571 |
| Soups | 410,317 | 65,238 | 3,228,479 | 409,871 | 9,478,673 | 2,102,956 | 13,620,959 | 2,250,171 |
| Tomatoes | ..... | ..... | 2,166,620 | 228,917 | ..... | ..... | 3,937,220 | 452,464 |
| Tomato paste and puree | 1,322,513 | 155,412 | 2,669,100 | 371,510 | 5,960,426 | 777,623 | 15,144,133 | 2,227,242 |
| Tomato juice | 53,768 | 4,338 | 669,663 | 67,094 | 89,722,025 | 2,744,950 | 5,656,365 | 1,022,725 |
| Catsup, etc. | 93,793 | 19,073 | 1,505,033 | 244,969 | 5,264,064 | 926,055 | 8,647,082 | 1,615,227 |
| Other vegetables and juices | 662,067 | 112,839 | 18,785,602 | 1,639,063 | 31,820,760 | 3,896,426 | 47,321,630 | 5,004,810 |
| Condensed milk | 1,979,397 | 394,700 | 15,725,889 | 2,952,165 | 71,572,996 | 12,167,715 | 84,668,501 | 16,255,856 |
| Evaporated milk | 30,766,902 | 3,798,019 | 70,498,903 | 9,312,595 | 840,438,230 | 99,630,885 | 393,302,358 | 53,139,175 |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | |
| Salmon | 45,538 | 11,352 | 4,003,394 | 1,891,515 | 49,298,798 | 12,331,013 | 60,208,557 | 19,101,293 |
| Sardines | 1,751,206 | 281,064 | 9,902,461 | 1,982,649 | 66,806,355 | 10,512,090 | 61,920,482 | 11,006,750 |
| Cod, haddock, lake, pollock, cusk | ..... | ..... | 280,793 | 43,315 | 8,274 | 2,042 | 13,578,733 | 1,995,905 |
| Herring | 7,435 | 3,819 | 304,632 | 49,670 | 2,062,752 | 325,256 | 2,453,324 | 321,011 |
| Other fish, except shellfish | 43,991 | 8,924 | 3,873,819 | 903,832 | 14,968,836 | 2,532,692 | 16,235,979 | 3,502,806 |
| Shellfish: | | | | | | | | |
| Shrimp | 14,890 | 18,998 | 92,383 | 88,661 | 68,056 | 66,437 | 1,521,524 | 1,430,894 |
| Other shellfish | 41,161 | 15,016 | 1,875,516 | 209,336 | 24,121,783 | 3,854,374 | 13,993,043 | 2,757,322 |
| Fruits, total | 3,170,465 | 491,880 | 23,276,547 | 3,523,023 | 80,715,329 | 10,888,717 | 199,305,020 | 27,237,031 |
| Grapefruit | 7,949 | 1,766 | 45,965 | 5,060 | 244,140 | 44,670 | 43,259,274 | 4,376,717 |
| Berries | 86,409 | 19,801 | 236,830 | 41,285 | 494,476 | 87,887 | 924,190 | 181,364 |
| Apples and sauce | 140,765 | 17,570 | 113,843 | 14,994 | 795,491 | 108,193 | 2,830,644 | 359,402 |
| Grapes | ..... | ..... | 30,390 | 3,661 | 240 | 145 | 55,365 | 6,575 |
| Apricots | 1,927,175 | 312,330 | 2,132,820 | 253,547 | 19,256,219 | 2,548,431 | 27,009,391 | 3,215,300 |
| Cherries | 36,468 | 10,086 | 79,805 | 19,673 | 2,365,387 | 478,706 | 1,300,971 | 289,709 |
| Prunes and plums | 11,041 | 1,639 | 166,643 | 21,584 | 2,532,019 | 297,455 | 5,787,406 | 661,117 |
| Peaches | 361,700 | 50,078 | 8,228,563 | 974,139 | 14,472,330 | 1,753,841 | 51,639,115 | 6,391,304 |
| Pears | 20,296 | 2,978 | 1,302,208 | 231,236 | 5,221,076 | 768,057 | 17,895,722 | 3,140,063 |
| Pineapple | 384,193 | 44,151 | 3,997,267 | 768,503 | 14,930,293 | 1,835,639 | 17,014,776 | 3,050,285 |
| Fruit salad and cocktail | 100,539 | 17,011 | 6,508,424 | 1,115,986 | 18,689,198 | 2,740,653 | 28,706,293 | 5,063,113 |
| Other fruits | 93,927 | 14,470 | 433,788 | 73,335 | 1,714,484 | 225,040 | 2,881,873 | 504,082 |
| Fruit juices *a* (in gallons): | | | | | | | | |
| Pineapple | 41,780 | 30,147 | 70,554 | 67,733 | 566,215 | 445,059 | 672,272 | 629,675 |
| Grapefruit | 200,603 | 108,580 | 381,244 | 160,689 | 6,485,405 | 2,542,439 | 4,164,133 | 1,851,555 |
| Orange | 174,924 | 832,318 | 218,049 | 320,894 | 4,054,734 | 3,433,932 | 4,738,396 | 6,621,757 |
| Other fruit juices | 188,250 | 180,593 | 354,129 | 243,359 | 3,044,310 | 2,621,507 | 4,299,949 | 3,111,747 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | | | |
| Meat: | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 1,024,471 | 289,032 | 11,630,217 | 3,510,127 | 3,324,163 | 932,584 | 20,809,107 | 6,452,922 |
| Other meats | 8,915 | 1,698 | 1,356,112 | 387,589 | 183,971 | 56,726 | 2,599,312 | 752,493 |
| Milk, condensed and evaporated | ..... | ..... | 408 | 42 | 632,113 | 58,475 | 3,196 | 712 |
| Fish: | | | | | | | | |
| Packed in oil: | | | | | | | | |
| Sardines | 548,275 | 163,414 | 2,189,292 | 816,941 | 15,463,202 | 5,570,422 | 14,411,706 | 5,356,548 |
| Anchovies | 250,651 | 164,550 | 541,993 | 434,074 | 3,650,978 | 2,717,205 | 1,823,201 | 1,418,144 |
| Other fish in oil | 273,535 | 107,267 | 355,541 | 192,151 | 4,611,706 | 1,985,223 | 5,343,718 | 2,812,796 |
| Other fish not in oil | 2,682,301 | 793,213 | 1,355,774 | 367,440 | 13,803,275 | 3,699,600 | 7,720,918 | 1,894,133 |
| Shellfish: | | | | | | | | |
| Clams and oysters | 2,134 | 2,104 | 44,269 | 25,151 | 233,785 | 145,840 | 127,633 | 106,373 |
| Lobsters | 100,498 | 168,017 | 171,942 | 232,757 | 2,295,263 | 3,662,613 | 1,047,384 | 1,263,574 |
| Vegetables: | | | | | | | | |
| Pimientos | 155,514 | 71,467 | 85,015 | 21,203 | 3,832,851 | 1,491,083 | 235,102 | 68,736 |
| Tomatoes | 837,696 | 87,885 | 4,537,938 | 412,271 | 3,161,340 | 253,169 | 12,182,016 | 1,228,552 |
| Tomato paste and sauce | ..... | ..... | 13,832 | 2,898 | 722,200 | 56,035 | 224,093 | 43,777 |
| Other vegetables | 852,775 | 90,559 | 22,138 | 5,197 | 3,459,083 | 314,469 | 200,115 | 44,911 |
| Fruit: | | | | | | | | |
| Pineapple, dutiable | 2,523,182 | 315,503 | 4,882,242 | 584,086 | 35,566,574 | 4,897,831 | 50,261,833 | 6,323,304 |

(a) Including concentrates.

## Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods Reported

Wholesale distributors' stocks, including those in warehouses of retail food chains, of 14 canned commodities totaled 54 million cases on December 1, 1947, or an increase of 5 percent from the 52 million cases on hand as of November 1 and 21 percent more than the 45 million cases on October 1 of this year, the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, reported this week. December 1 stocks totaling 54 million cases for the 14 items were 4 million cases less than wholesale distributors had on hand as of December 1, 1946, and 17 million cases more than their 1943-45 December 1 average, the Department said.

December 1 stocks of four canned vegetables (corn, peas, tomatoes, and green and wax beans) totaled 31 million cases, up two million cases from November 1 of this year but off 3 million from December 1 of last year. Compared with December 1 of last year, pea stocks were off by 2.8 million cases, or 21 percent, and beans were off by two million cases, or 33 percent. Tomato stocks were up two million cases over a year ago, while corn stocks were up approximately a quarter of a million cases.

December 1 stocks of five principal fruit items (apricots, peaches, pears, pineapple, and mixed fruits) totaled 13 million cases, or four million more than a year ago, and almost 10 million more than the 1943-45 average.

Comparing December 1 of this year with the same date of last year, stocks of tomato juice were off 2.7 million cases; grapefruit juice, off 1.5 million; orange juice, off 1.3 million; and blended citrus juice stocks were down 0.8 million cases. Stocks of pineapple juice, however, increased from 367 thousand to 775 thousand cases.

Of the 54.4 million cases on hand as of December 1, 48.6 million or 89 percent were reported as consumer sizes (smaller than No. 10) and 5.8 million, or 11 percent were reported as institution sizes (No. 10 and larger).

Pack, packer-wholesale combined stocks, and shipments are shown in the following column for items for which packer information was available from the National Canners Association at the time of going to press, the Bureau of Census stated.

**Table 1. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities**

**STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)**

| Items | Dec. 1, 1947[p] | Nov. 1, 1947[r] | Oct. 1, 1947 | Dec. 1, 1946 | Average Dec. 1, 1943–1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* |
| FOUR VEGETABLES: | 31,363 | 28,925 | 24,064 | 33,916 | 25,253 |
| Beans, green and wax | 4,002 | 3,863 | 3,716 | 6,011 | 5,173 |
| Corn | 8,877 | 7,003 | 4,067 | 8,604 | 6,594 |
| Peas | 10,377 | 10,424 | 10,265 | 13,174 | 7,488 |
| Tomatoes | 8,107 | 7,635 | 6,016 | 6,127 | 5,998 |
| FIVE FRUITS: | 13,389 | 13,034 | 10,796 | 9,195 | 3,647 |
| Apricots | 1,831 | 1,842 | 1,815 | 2,397 | 647 |
| Mixed fruits* | 2,547 | 2,383 | 1,756 | 1,234 | 730 |
| Peaches | 6,546 | 6,382 | 5,359 | 4,479 | 1,439 |
| Pears | 1,366 | 1,166 | 657 | 580 | 306 |
| Pineapple | 1,099 | 1,261 | 1,209 | 505 | 525 |
| FIVE JUICES: | 9,693 | 9,974 | 10,282 | 15,605 | 8,875 |
| Tomato** | 5,208 | 5,109 | 4,888 | 7,951 | 5,017 |
| Grapefruit | 1,857 | 2,106 | 2,241 | 3,380 | 1,947 |
| Orange | 1,204 | 1,231 | 1,434 | 2,490 | 1,578 |
| Blended citrus | 649 | 707 | 840 | 1,417 | |
| Pineapple | 775 | 821 | 879 | 367 | 333 |
| Total | 54,445 | 51,933 | 45,142 | 58,716 | 37,775 |

[p] Preliminary. [r] Revised. * Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salads, mixed fruits (except citrus). ** Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70% tomato juice.

**Table 2. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities**

**STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL CHAINS) DECEMBER 1 AND NOVEMBER 1, 1947, BY CAN SIZE**

| Commodity | December 1, 1947[p] | | November 1, 1947[r] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Smaller than No. 10 | No. 10 and larger | Smaller than No. 10 | No. 10 and Larger |
| | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* |
| FOUR VEGETABLES: | 28,493 | 2,870 | 26,224 | 2,701 |
| Beans, green and wax | 3,397 | 605 | 3,264 | 599 |
| Corn | 8,460 | 417 | 6,632 | 371 |
| Peas | 9,640 | 737 | 9,663 | 761 |
| Tomatoes | 6,996 | 1,111 | 6,665 | 970 |
| FIVE FRUITS: | 11,079 | 2,310 | 10,718 | 2,316 |
| Apricots | 1,329 | 502 | 1,337 | 505 |
| Mixed fruits* | 2,349 | 198 | 2,161 | 222 |
| Peaches | 5,302 | 1,244 | 5,125 | 1,257 |
| Pears | 1,198 | 168 | 1,025 | 141 |
| Pineapple | 901 | 198 | 1,070 | 191 |
| FIVE JUICES: | 9,089 | 604 | 9,381 | 593 |
| Tomato** | 4,713 | 495 | 4,649 | 460 |
| Grapefruit | 1,811 | 46 | 2,038 | 68 |
| Orange | 1,181 | 23 | 1,209 | 22 |
| Blended citrus | 640 | 9 | 695 | 12 |
| Pineapple | 744 | 31 | 790 | 31 |
| Total | 48,661 | 5,784 | 46,323 | 5,610 |

[p] Preliminary. [r] Revised. * Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salads, mixed fruits (except citrus). ** Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70% tomato juice.

**Table 3. Three Canned Food Commodities**

**PACK, COMBINED WHOLESALE AND PACKER STOCKS, AND SHIPMENTS**

| Item | Corn | | Pineapple | | Pineapple juice | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1947 | 1946 | 1947* | 1946 | 1947* | 1946 |
| | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* | *1,000 cases* |
| Pack, June 1–November 30 | ..... | ..... | 9,073 | 9,603 | 6,016 | 6,620 |
| Wholesale and Packer Stocks, Dec. 1 | 19,543 | 20,462 | 2,716 | 3,916 | 1,725 | 2,549 |
| Shipments | 1,758[a] | 2,729[a] | 7,017[d] | 7,295[d] | 5,581[d] | 5,135[d] |
| Wholesale and Packer Stocks | 21,301[a] | 23,191[a] | 660[b] | 1,608[b] | 360[b] | 1,034[b] |

* Data on packer stops and production from Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii (Hawaiian pack only). [a] Corn stocks, November 1. [b] Pineapple and juice stocks, June 1. [c] Corn shipments, November. [d] Pineapple and juice shmipents, June 1–November 30.

## Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks In Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on December 1, 1947, totaled 166,085,000 pounds, as compared with November 1, 1947, holdings of 167,064,000 pounds, and the December 1, 1946, stocks of 186,897,000 pounds, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior has reported. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

| SPECIES | Dec. 1, 1947 | Nov. 1, 1947 | Dec. 1, 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 lbs.* | *1,000 lbs.* | *1,000 lbs.* |
| Salt-water fish: | | | |
| Bait and animal food | 1,852 | 1,604 | 1,897 |
| Bluefish | 184 | 191 | 177 |
| Butterfish | 716 | 690 | 665 |
| Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole | 1,259 | 1,204 | 1,489 |
| Croakers | 694 | 1,082 | 547 |
| Eels | 365 | 254 | 343 |
| Fillets(miscellaneous) | 25,315 | 26,531 | 37,026 |
| Flounders (including fillets) | 1,817 | 1,880 | 3,121 |
| Halibut | 17,651 | 18,687 | 16,290 |
| Herring, sea | 1,831 | 1,360 | 3,025 |
| Mackerel (Boston, including fillets) | 8,639 | 8,252 | 3,242 |
| Mullet | 284 | 279 | 1,963 |
| Sablefish (black cod) | 3,484 | 3,086 | 6,601 |
| Salmon (all species) | 14,474 | 13,012 | 21,971 |
| Scup (porgies) | 473 | 748 | 834 |
| Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted) | 632 | 852 | 1,012 |
| Shad and shad roe | 533 | 528 | 463 |
| Smelts (sea) | 737 | 681 | 1,157 |
| Swordfish | 913 | 1,041 | 1,123 |
| Whiting (including fillets) | 14,853 | 15,942 | 10,436 |
| Miscellaneous salt-water fish | 12,456 | 14,845 | 13,585 |
| Fresh-water fish: | | | |
| Bait and animal food | 543 | 272 | 978 |
| Bluepike and sauger (including fillets) | 542 | 324 | 208 |
| Catfish and bullheads | 162 | 148 | 357 |
| Chubs | 316 | 351 | 398 |
| Lake herring & cisco (including fillets) | 1,161 | 664 | 2,767 |
| Lake trout | 683 | 599 | 583 |
| Pickerel, jacks or yellow jacks | 55 | 115 | 84 |
| Sturgeon and spoonbill cat | 412 | 286 | 493 |
| Suckers | 19 | 24 | 29 |
| Tullibee | 227 | 252 | 329 |
| Yellow perch (including fillets) | 375 | 322 | 618 |
| Yellow pike (or walleye) (including fillets) | 326 | 378 | 183 |
| Whitefish | 1,587 | 1,344 | 1,599 |
| Miscellaneous fresh-water | 1,541 | 1,462 | 2,202 |
| Shellfish: | | | |
| Lobster tails (spiny lobster) | 522 | 467 | 802 |
| Scallops | 2,103 | 2,099 | 2,349 |
| Shrimp | 16,781 | 14,109 | 13,760 |
| Squid | 2,266 | 2,129 | 1,190 |
| Miscellaneous shellfish | 2,294 | 2,006 | 2,590 |
| Frozen fish, total | 141,077 | 140,070 | 158,486 |
| Cured fish, total | 25,008 | 26,994 | 28,411 |
| Total, all fish | 166,085 | 167,064 | 186,897 |

## Sauerkraut Pack and Stocks

The pack of canned sauerkraut for the three-month period September 1, to December 1, 1947, totaled 797,262 actual cases, and canner shipments during this period were 1,622,297 cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. December 1, 1947, canner stocks totaled 946,345 cases or a little more than half the September 1, 1947, stocks of 1,771,380 cases.

The following information on the cut of sauerkraut and stocks of bulk kraut are totals as reported to the Division of Statistics and does not include estimates for firms not reporting. The information on pack and stocks of canned sauerkraut is based on reports from canners who packed about 93 percent of the 1946-47 pack together with estimates for those not reporting.

**Sauerkraut Pack, Stocks, and Shipments**

| | Pack Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 | Stocks Dec. 1, 1947 | Shipments Sept., Oct., and Nov. 1947 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cases* | *Cases* | *Cases* |
| New York | 196,244 | 393,762 | 541,459 |
| Ohio, Mich., and Ind. | 196,035 | 161,430 | 349,407 |
| Wisconsin | 280,330 | 272,565 | 529,393 |
| Other States | 124,653 | 118,588 | 202,038 |
| Total U. S. | 797,262 | 946,345 | 1,622,297 |

**Cut of Sauerkraut—Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1947 and Stocks of Bulk Sauerkraut on Hand Dec. 1, 1947**

| | Cut—Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 | Bulk stocks—Dec. 1 | Barrels shipped as bulk Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Barrels* | *Barrels* | *Barrels* |
| New York | 38,709 | 64,922 | 926 |
| Ohio, Mich., and Ind. | 24,059 | 38,209 | 1,850 |
| Wisconsin | 40,922 | 42,791 | 2,207 |
| Other States | 21,508 | 10,750 | 5,104 |
| Total U. S. | 125,198 | 156,672 | 10,087 |

## Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments Reported by USDA

**Compiled from Reports Issued by Production and Marketing Administration**

| | Week ending Dec. 13, 1947 | Week ending Dec. 6, 1947 | Week ending Dec. 14, 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| VEGETABLES | *Carloads* | *Carloads* | *Carloads* |
| Beans, snap and lima | 206 | 171 | 125 |
| Tomatoes | 415 | 488 | 493 |
| Green peas | 12 | 10 | 26 |
| Spinach | 101 | 103 | 126 |
| Others | 5,813 | 5,531 | 6,440 |
| FRUITS | | | |
| Citrus | 4,787 | 4,141 | 6,795 |
| Other | 1,653 | 2,150 | 2,747 |
| Total | 12,987 | 12,594 | 16,752 |

## Stocks of Frozen Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on December 1, 1947, totaled 390 million pounds, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with 406 million pounds a month earlier and 498 million pounds in cold storage on December 1, 1946.

Frozen vegetable stocks in cold storage on December 1, 1947, totaled 325 million pounds compared with 347 million pounds a month earlier and 351 million pounds on December 1, 1946. Stocks of five vegetables—asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas—totaled 238 million pounds on December 1 or 23 million pounds less than on November 1. This compares with December 1, 1946, stocks of these five vegetables of 231 million pounds.

Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks, by commodities, for December 1, 1947, with comparisons, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are shown below:

| FROZEN FRUITS | Dec. 1, 1947 | Nov. 1, 1947 | Dec. 1, 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 lbs.* | *1,000 lbs.* | *1,000 lbs.* |
| Apples | 35,110 | 29,215 | 49,120 |
| Apricots | 19,981 | 20,944 | 35,242 |
| Blackberries | 18,452 | 19,860 | 22,116 |
| Blueberries | 11,459 | 11,607 | 15,215 |
| Cherries | 60,263 | 66,118 | 71,484 |
| Grapes | 21,528 | 22,354 | 17,183 |
| Peaches | 44,617 | 45,356 | 63,811 |
| Plums and prunes | 10,927 | 10,931 | 22,982 |
| Raspberries | 24,526 | 26,675 | 25,203 |
| Strawberries | 48,708 | 55,012 | 49,085 |
| Young, Logan, Boysen | 15,620 | 16,950 | 15,951 |
| Fruit juices and purees | 27,794 | 28,349 | 31,991 |
| All other fruits | 51,312 | 52,485 | 78,419 |
| Total | 390,297 | 405,838 | 497,802 |
| FROZEN VEGETABLES | | | |
| Asparagus | 13,120 | 14,633 | 18,395 |
| Beans, lima | 40,058 | 42,815 | 27,728 |
| Beans, snap | 22,459 | 25,511 | 27,958 |
| Broccoli | 7,563 | 8,226 | 13,494 |
| Brussels sprouts | 5,114 | 4,880 | 5,235 |
| Cauliflower | 6,603 | 7,445 | 7,458 |
| Corn, sweet | 36,486 | 39,916 | 40,396 |
| Peas, green | 125,603 | 138,601 | 116,062 |
| Pumpkin and squash | 9,754 | 10,798 | 12,833 |
| Spinach | 16,989 | 17,856 | 25,326 |
| All other vegetables | 40,781 | 36,785 | 56,589 |
| Total | 324,620 | 347,496 | 351,474 |

## Metal Can Shipments

Shipments of metal cans in October, 1947, amounted to 279 thousand short tons, according to the Department of Commerce. October shipments showed a seasonal decrease of 21 percent.

## Estimated Fruit Production

The statistics on fruits shown in the following table are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's annual crop report and show only the total production of fruits for all purposes, since USDA, as a rule, does not show the differences between fruits for processing and for fresh market usage:

| Commodity | Production Average 1936–45 | 1946 | 1947 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 bushels* | | |
| Apples (commercial) | | | |
| Eastern States | 49,416 | 53,393 | 40,549 |
| Central States | 20,216 | 18,987 | 20,394 |
| Western States | 43,264 | 47,030 | 51,560 |
| U. S. Total | 112,896 | 119,410 | 112,503 |
| Peaches | | | |
| California, clingstone | 15,872 | 23,085 | 21,460 |
| California, freestone | 10,005 | 14,001 | 11,939 |
| Oregon | 505 | 729 | 804 |
| Washington | 1,997 | 2,700 | 2,817 |
| U. S. Total (all peaches) | 62,936 | 86,643 | 82,981 |
| Pears | | | |
| California, Bartlett | 9,421 | 11,168 | 12,209 |
| Oregon, Bartlett | 1,700 | 2,335 | 1,975 |
| Washington, Bartlett | 4,905 | 6,750 | 6,156 |
| U. S. Total (all pears) | 29,510 | 34,447 | 35,350 |
| | *Tons* | | |
| Apricots | | | |
| California | 210,500 | 306,000 | 166,000 |
| Washington | 16,070 | 27,300 | 28,000 |
| Utah | 4,945 | 5,400 | 5,000 |
| Total | 231,515 | 338,700 | 199,000 |
| Cherries, sweet | | | |
| New York | 2,162 | 1,400 | 2,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,625 | 700 | 900 |
| Ohio | 550 | 200 | 280 |
| Michigan | 2,912 | 4,500 | 4,300 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 Eastern States | 7,249 | 6,800 | 7,680 |
| Montana | 171 | 700 | 770 |
| Idaho | 2,030 | 3,520 | 2,380 |
| Colorado | 419 | 250 | 490 |
| Utah | 3,175 | 3,900 | 3,500 |
| Washington | 24,300 | 32,200 | 29,200 |
| Oregon | 19,488 | 31,000 | 10,000 |
| California | 26,625 | 34,000 | 28,000 |
| 7 Western States | 76,208 | 105,570 | 74,340 |
| Total | 83,457 | 112,370 | 82,020 |
| Cherries, sour | | | |
| New York | 17,475 | 15,500 | 18,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,825 | 4,600 | 4,200 |
| Ohio | 2,854 | 2,100 | 2,120 |
| Michigan | 31,500 | 60,500 | 49,500 |
| Wisconsin | 9,788 | 20,000 | 11,000 |
| 5 Eastern States | 67,442 | 102,700 | 85,020 |
| Montana | 314 | 60 | 350 |
| Idaho | 582 | 490 | 680 |
| Colorado | 3,432 | 3,200 | 3,960 |
| Utah | 2,075 | 3,600 | 3,200 |
| Washington | 5,488 | 4,300 | 4,200 |
| Oregon | 2,269 | 2,900 | 1,400 |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Western States | 14,160 | 14,550 | 13,790 |
| Total | 81,601 | 117,250 | 98,810 |
| Figs | | | |
| California | | | |
| Dried | 30,440 | 36,600 | 33,000 |
| Not dried | 15,030 | 18,000 | 14,000 |
| Olives | | | |
| California | 43,300 | 48,000 | 40,000 |
| | *Barrels* | | |
| Cranberries | | | |
| Massachusetts | 424,900 | 553,000 | 485,000 |
| New Jersey | 83,500 | 101,000 | 81,000 |
| Wisconsin | 97,500 | 145,000 | 155,000 |
| Washington | 24,180 | 42,000 | 48,000 |
| Oregon | 8,750 | 16,100 | 15,700 |
| Total | 638,830 | 857,100 | 784,700 |
| | *Tons—fresh basis* | | |
| Plums | | | |
| California | 71,500 | 100,000 | 73,000 |
| Michigan | 4,080 | 6,000 | 4,300 |
| Prunes (canned utilization) | | | |
| Oregon | 20,440 | 42,200 | 13,600 |
| Washington | 5,617 | 14,890 | 8,400 |
| Idaho | 80 | 800 | 3,000 |
| Total | 26,137 | 57,890 | 25,000 |

## Dry Edible Bean Production

The 1947 dry edible bean crop is estimated at 17.2 million bags as compared with 15.9 million bags harvested in 1946, and the 10-year average of 16.3 million bags, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported. Comparative figures by States and years are shown below:

**Dry Edible Beans** [1]

| State | Acreage harvested 1946 *1,000 acres* | 1947 *1,000 acres* | Yield per acre 1946 *Pounds* | 1947 *Pounds* | Production Unscleaned 1946 *1,000* [2] *bags* | Unscleaned 1947 *1,000* [2] *bags* | Cleaned 1946 *1,000* [2] *bags* | Cleaned 1947 *1,000* [2] *bags* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 5 | 6 | 980 | 1,100 | 49 | 66 | 44 | 62 |
| New York | 119 | 125 | 1,250 | 1,100 | 1,488 | 1,375 | 1,443 | 1,306 |
| Michigan | 519 | 467 | 740 | 670 | 3,841 | 3,129 | 3,669 | 2,847 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 1 | 500 | 350 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 3 |
| Total N. E. | 646 | 599 | 835 | 764 | 5,393 | 4,574 | 5,169 | 4,218 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 1 | 600 | 850 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| Nebraska | 62 | 73 | 1,700 | 1,450 | 1,054 | 1,058 | 1,022 | 1,005 |
| Montana | 20 | 26 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 280 | 364 | 246 | 335 |
| Wyoming | 90 | 107 | 1,450 | 1,350 | 1,305 | 1,444 | 1,214 | 1,328 |
| Idaho | 128 | 154 | 1,700 | 1,520 | 2,176 | 2,341 | 1,958 | 2,060 |
| Washington | 4 | 4 | 1,075 | 1,200 | 43 | 48 | 39 | 43 |
| Total N. W. | 305 | 365 | 1,595 | 1,442 | 4,864 | 5,263 | 4,483 | 4,777 |
| Colorado | 249 | 321 | 650 | 800 | 1,618 | 2,568 | 1,448 | 2,396 |
| New Mexico | 114 | 130 | 225 | 210 | 256 | 273 | 243 | 259 |
| Arizona | 13 | 14 | 900 | 430 | 117 | 60 | 108 | 54 |
| Utah | 6 | 7 | 400 | 900 | 24 | 63 | 22 | 52 |
| Total S. W. | 382 | 472 | 527 | 628 | 2,015 | 2,964 | 1,821 | 2,761 |
| California: | | | | | | | | |
| Lima | 149 | 149 | 1,342 | 1,406 | 2,000 | 2,095 | 1,837 | 1,913 |
| Other | 134 | 174 | 1,184 | 1,303 | 1,587 | 2,268 | 1,427 | 2,057 |
| Total California | 283 | 323 | 1,267 | 1,351 | 3,587 | 4,363 | 3,264 | 3,970 |
| Total U. S. | 1,616 | 1,759 | 981 | 976 | 15,859 | 17,164 | 14,737 | 15,726 |

[1] Includes beans grown for seed. [2] Bags of 100 pounds.

## 1947 Canned Salmon Pack Is Larger Than Previous Year

The 1947 season pack of Alaskan canned salmon was slightly larger than the previous season, according to the final pack report issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The pack amounted to 4,267,746 cases as compared with 3,960,711 cases for the 1946 season.

The pack of red salmon increased more than 75 percent above last year while the pink pack—the smallest since 1927—fell 16 percent. The chum pack also was the smallest since 1921, though a quantity is thought to have gone into the freezers. The silver pack was one of the smallest in 35 years.

| Districts | Final 1947 *Cases* | Final 1946 *Cases* |
|---|---|---|
| Western Alaska | 1,413,918 | 694,464 |
| Central Alaska | 1,788,474 | 1,728,062 |
| Southeastern Alaska | 1,065,354 | 1,457,582 |
| Total | 4,267,746 | 3,880,108 |
| **Species** | | |
| King | 54,498 | 31,874 |
| Red | 1,882,550 | 1,040,747 |
| Pink | 1,718,083 | 2,041,636 |
| Chum | 469,355 | 581,763 |
| Coho | 143,260 | 184,088 |
| Total | 4,267,746 | 3,880,108 |

# Convention

## Speakers

### WILLIAM I. MYERS

**Cornell University Dean One of the Principal Speakers—Opening General Session**

Dr. William I. Myers, former governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has been Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University since 1943. Previously, from 1938 to 1943, he was head of the department of agricultural economics.

Dr. Myers, who grew up on a Chemung County farm, is well known to farmers of New York State, and of the nation, through his work both in the College and in the Farm Credit Administration.

For five years, as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, he was one of the nation's top ranking executives. He left Cornell on leave of absence in 1933, at the request of the Federal Government, to gather together all the separate agricultural credit agencies into one organization.

Dr. Myers is a director and deputy chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, the Twentieth Century Fund, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Elmira College, the Continental Can Company, and chairman of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation.

He served as a member of President Truman's Committee on Foreign Aid and the Citizen's Food Committee, and is now a member of the Social Security Advisory Council to the U. S. Senate Committee on Finance; the Foreign Trade Advisory Committee; the advisory board of the American Enterprise Association; the New York State Food Commission; the New York State Commission on Agriculture; the Advisory Committee of the U. S. Savings Bonds Division for New York State; the agricultural board of the National Research Council, and the financial research committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Except for his five years in Washington he has been associated with the College as teacher, extension and research worker for more than 30 years since he graduated from Cornell with the bachelor of science degree in 1914. He received his doctor's degree in 1918, working as an instructor in farm management from 1914 to 1918. He became assistant professor of farm management in 1918, professor of farm finance in 1920 and head of the department of agricultural economics in September, 1938, when he succeeded the late George F. Warren.

Dr. Myers lives on a farm north of Ithaca where the main enterprise is poultry.

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### ROY C. NEWTON

**Swift & Co. Research Head Featured As a Speaker at Opening General Session**

Dr. R. C. Newton is vice president in charge of research for Swift & Co., a position he has held since 1941. For 10 years prior to that he was the company's chief chemist.

Since becoming associated with Swift & Co., Dr. Newton helped build a research staff that has contributed hundreds of improved forms of food and food by-products. His personal research has contributed many valuable processes to the food industries. Under his direction, a program of Swift research fellowships has been extended to numerous colleges and universities.

Dr. Newton is past president of the Institute of Food Technologists, and former chairman of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society. He was chairman of the Committee which organized the first National Chemical Exposition.

A native of El Reno, Okla., Dr. Newton was a student at Oklahoma A. & M. College when he joined Uncle Sam's overseas fighting forces in World War I. After the war he returned to Oklahoma A. & M. where he received his bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1921 and became a teacher in the college's chemistry department.

Subsequently he taught at Purdue and Lewis Institute before joining the research staff of Swift & Company in 1924. It was this same year that he received his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Chicago.

An outstanding herd of Holstein cattle provides Dr. Newton with one of his chief interests outside his business and research activities. As often as his busy schedule permits he visits his Three Rivers, Michigan farm.

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### ARTHUR H. (RED) MOTLEY

**Publisher of *Parade* Is One of the Featured Speakers—Opening General Session**

Red Motley, president of Parade Publications, Inc., and publisher of *Parade*, first came to New York thinking he would like to produce Broadway plays. However, he soon decided that college dramatics was not a good enough background for tackling this very tough business and he gave up the idea. Instead, through his college contacts at the University of Minnesota, where he had received a B.A. degree and a Phi Beta Kappa key, he became secretary to a fraternal organization, travelling extensively in the United States and Canada.

After a time, Red decided that this was not for him, either. So he put aside his plans for an immediate business career and spent the next year travelling and studying on the Continent and in Africa. Once back in the United States, he decided to enter Columbia University's School of Law. It took young Arthur Harrison Motley (that's his real, but seldom used, moniker, by the way) just one year to decide that he really wasn't interested in becoming a lawyer. Another profession interested him more—selling. So he dropped law and went to work for Smith Brothers, getting distribution for a new cough sirup.

When the need for cough remedies dropped off with the advent of spring, Red switched his talents to the publishing field. He became an advertising space salesman with the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, publishers of *Collier's* weekly, the *Woman's Home Companion*, and *The American Magazine*. This was in 1928.

During his 18 years with Crowell-Collier, he capably filled several important executive posts. When he resigned from Crowell-Collier the beginning of 1946 to assume his present

position, he had risen to the eminent post of publisher of *The American Magazine*. In addition, he held a vice presidency and directorship in the Crowell-Collier organization.

Now a substantial partner in Parade Publication, Inc., Red is in complete charge of *Parade* and he brings to this well-known syndicated Sunday magazine the wealth of business, advertising, and editorial skill which enabled him, during his tenure as publisher, to triple the news-stand circulation of *The American Magazine*, double its advertising volume, and make it one of the nation's most widely quoted magazines.

# Program

## Raw Products Conferences Program—January 19-20

### Monday Afternoon

JANUARY 19, 1948

Room 21, Convention Hall, 2:00 P. M.

Presiding: Charles H. Mahoney, Director, Raw Products Research Bureau, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

Address: "Insecticides, Their Uses, Limitations and Residue Hazards"—T. C. Allen, Chairman, Department of Economic Entomology, Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison.

Discussion Panel:
- Control of European Corn Borer and Corn Ear Worm
- Control of Pea Aphis and Pea Weevil
- Control of Bean Insects
- Control of Tomato Insects
- Soil Insects and Soil Fumigation
- Control of Spinach Insects

Panel Members:
T. C. Allen, Wisconsin Experiment Station; T. A. Brindley, USDA and Idaho Experiment Station; L. W. Brannon, USDA and Virginia Truck Experiment Station; G. C. Decker, Illinois Experiment Station; L. P. Ditman, Maryland Experiment Station; B. G. Chitwood, USDA; J. H. Hawkins, Maine Experiment Station, and W. H. White, USDA.

### Tuesday Afternoon

JANUARY 20, 1948

Room 21, Convention Hall, 2:00 P. M.

Presiding: Charles H. Mahoney, Director, Raw Products Research Bureau, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.

Address: "The Status of Agricultural Engineering Research"—A. W. Turner, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, USDA.

Discussion Panel:
- Sweet Corn Harvesters
- Spraying and Dusting Equipment
- Fertilizer Placement Equipment
- Cutter-loaders for Peas
- Planters and Transplanters

This will be an open forum discussion and those attending are urged to participate with questions and comments from the floor.

## 1948 N.C.A. CONVENTION MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Preceding the General Sessions of the National Canners Association Convention will be a number of committee meetings, and meetings of the Association's Board of Directors and Administrative Council. Also, following the General Sessions will be numerous conferences, meetings, and other group activities. The date, time, and place of these meetings as well as those of the Convention Sessions are listed below:

| MEETING | HOUR | LOCATION |
|---|---|---|
| **Wednesday and Thursday—January 14 and 15** | | |
| Scientific Research Committee | 10 a.m. | N.C.A. Headquarters at Washington, D. C. |
| **Friday—January 16** | | |
| Simplification of Containers | 2 p.m. | Chippendale, Traymore |
| Raw Products Committee | 2 p.m. | Pine Room, Traymore |
| Home Economics Committee | 3 p.m. | Mandarin Room, Traymore |
| **Saturday—January 17** | | |
| Labeling Committee | 10 a.m. | Mandarin, Traymore |
| Statistics Committee | 10 a.m. | Club Room, Traymore |
| Fishery Products Committee | 10 a.m. | Chippendale, Traymore |
| Convention Committee | 1 p.m. | Pine Room, Traymore |
| Administrative Council | 2 p.m. | Stratosphere, Traymore |
| **Sunday—January 18** | | |
| Board of Directors | 10 a.m. | Diamond Room, Shelburne |
| Fishery Motion Pictures | 2 p.m. | Room 21, Convention Hall |
| Baby Foods Committee | 2:30 p.m. | Room 15, Convention Hall |
| Fish Cutting | 3 p.m. | Room 20, Convention Hall |
| Canning Industry Research | 4 p.m. | Room 104, Convention Hall |
| **Monday—January 19** | | |
| Nominating Committee | 9 a.m. | Room 1, Convention Hall |
| Opening General Session | 10 a.m. | Ballroom, Convention Hall |
| Raw Products Conference | 2 p.m. | Room 21, Convention Hall |
| Fishery Products Conference | 2:30 p.m. | Room 20, Convention Hall |
| Research Advisory Council | 2:30 p.m. | Room 15, Convention Hall |
| Foreign Relief Meeting | 3 p.m. | Pine Room, Traymore |
| Conference Committee | 5:30 p.m. | Room 8-A, Convention Hall |
| Raw Products Dinner Meeting | 6:30 p.m. | Chevy Chase Room, Marlborough-Blenheim |
| **Tuesday—January 20** | | |
| Glass Processing Conference | 9:30 a.m. | Room 15, Convention Hall |
| Second General Session | 10 a.m. | Ballroom, Convention Hall |
| Raw Products Conference | 2 p.m. | Room 21, Convention Hall |
| Canning Problems Conference | 2 p.m. | Room 20, Convention Hall |
| Fishery Motion Pictures | 2 p.m. | Room B, Convention Hall |
| Resolutions Committee | 5 p.m. | Room 8-A, Convention Hall |
| **Wednesday—January 21** | | |
| Closing General Session | 10 a.m. | Room 21, Convention Hall |
| Canning Problems Conference | 10 a.m. | Room 20, Convention Hall |
| Canning Problems Conference | 2 p.m. | Room 20, Convention Hall |

# Dinners

## Raw Products Dinner

The price of the Raw Products dinner as announced in the INFORMATION LETTER for December 6, will be $5 per person. The meeting will be held in the Chevy Chase Room at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel at 6:30 p. m. Those who are planning to attend are urged to write the Director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau for reservations.

## CM&SA Annual Dinner-Dance

The annual dinner and dance of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association will be held at 7:30 p. m. on January 17, in Cambridge Hall at the Claridge Hotel.

## Old Guard Society Dinner

The reception and dinner of the Old Guard Society, an annual event, will be held at 7 p. m. on January 18, in Cambridge Hall at the Claridge Hotel.

# Exhibits

## CM&SA Exhibit Dates, Hours

The Canning Machinery & Supply Association has again made a change in the schedule of hours for its annual exhibit at Atlantic City. The revised schedule is as follows:

| Date | Hour |
|---|---|
| January 16 | Noon–6 p. m. |
| January 17 | 9:30 a. m.–6 p. m. |
| January 18 | 1 p. m.–6 p. m. |
| January 19 | Noon–6 p. m. |
| January 20 | 9:30 a. m.–6 p. m. |
| January 21 | 9:30 a. m.–6 p. m. |

# Features

## Canners Ladies Headquarters

All ladies attending the 41st Annual Convention of the National Canners Association are invited to use the Canners Ladies Headquarters, which will be maintained in the Music Room at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel from January 18 to 21, inclusive. The headquarters will be open from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. each day. A group of hostesses will be in charge to see that the attending ladies meet each other, to arrange bridge partners, etc. Among the entertainment features that have been planned are tea and refreshments each afternoon and music daily.

# Train Schedules

## Philadelphia-Atlantic City Train Schedules

For the information of those attending the Atlantic City Convention during the week of January 18, a schedule of train service between Philadelphia and Atlantic City is given below. (Asterisks mean train carries chair car):

**WEEK DAYS**

| LEAVE Philadelphia | | | ARRIVE Atlantic City |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broad St. | 30th St. | No. Phila. | |
| * 8:25 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:40 a.m. | 10:03 a.m. |
| *10:30 a.m. | 10:36 a.m. | 10:47 a.m. | 12 noon |
| 1:30 p.m. | 1:36 p.m. | 1:47 p.m. | 3:13 p.m. |
| * 4:25 p.m. | 4:29 p.m. | 4:39 p.m. | 5:54 p.m. |
| 5:25 p.m. | 5:29 p.m. | 5:38 p.m. | 6:53 p.m. |
| * 8:35 p.m. | 8:40 p.m. | 8:51 p.m. | 10:13 p.m. |
| 11:59 p.m. | 12:03 a.m. | 12:14 a.m. | 1:35 a.m. |

**SATURDAY ONLY**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12:30 p.m. | 12:34 p.m. | 12:44 p.m. | 1:57 p.m. |

**SUNDAY ONLY**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * 9:30 a.m. | 9:34 a.m. | 9:44 a.m. | 10:56 a.m. |
| *10:30 a.m. | 10:36 a.m. | 10:47 a.m. | 12:00 noon |
| 12:30 p.m. | 12:34 p.m. | 12:44 p.m. | 1:57 p.m. |
| * 4:25 p.m. | 4:29 p.m. | 4:39 p.m. | 5:54 p.m. |
| * 8:35 p.m. | 8:40 p.m. | 8:51 p.m. | 10:13 p.m. |
| 11:59 p.m. | 12:03 a.m. | 12:14 a.m. | 1:35 a.m. |

**WEEK DAYS**

| LEAVE Atlantic City | ARRIVE Philadelphia | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Phila. | 30th St. | Broad St. |
| * 7:30 a.m. | 8:46 a.m. | 8:55 a.m. | 9:00 a.m. |
| 8:35 a.m. | 9:54 a.m. | 10:04 a.m. | 10:08 a.m. |
| 10:30 a.m. | 11:50 a.m. | 11:59 a.m. | 12:03 p.m. |
| * 1:40 p.m. | 2:54 p.m. | 3:06 p.m. | 3:10 p.m. |
| * 4:35 p.m. | 5:58 p.m. | 6:10 p.m. | 6:15 p.m. |
| 6:35 p.m. | 7:49 p.m. | 7:59 p.m. | 8:05 p.m. |
| *10:00 p.m. | 11:18 p.m. | 11:28 p.m. | 11:35 p.m. |

**SUNDAY**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9:30 a.m. | 10:47 a.m. | 10:56 a.m. | 11:00 a.m. |
| * 1:40 p.m. | 2:54 p.m. | 3:06 p.m. | 3:10 p.m. |
| * 4:35 p.m. | 5:58 p.m. | 6:10 p.m. | 6:15 p.m. |
| 6:35 p.m. | 7:49 p.m. | 7:59 p.m. | 8:05 p.m. |
| 8:40 p.m. | 9:51 p.m. | 10:01 p.m. | 10:05 p.m. |
| *10:00 p.m. | 11:18 p.m. | 11:28 p.m. | 11:35 p.m. |

# Foreign Trade

## Despite Embargoes, Exports of Canned Foods Still High

Although many foreign countries have imposed embargoes against the importation of canned fruits and vegetables, a substantial volume of canned food still is being shipped abroad, a survey by the National Canners Association has disclosed.

Shipments of canned fruits and vegetables of various kinds have been going abroad during the past few months. The Canadian embargo of November 17, which blocked the admission of all but limited quantities of canned foods, directed attention to the imports of the Benelux countries (Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg) which now are receiving the largest quantities of United States canned foods exports.

One reason for the shipment of large quantities of canned fruits and vegetables to the Benelux countries during the past few months, doubtless, is that the new tariffs go into effect there on January 1, and the Benelux import agents have been stockpiling their inventories during the remaining period while tariffs are suspended.

The U. S. Government extended a $300,000,000 loan to Canada last week to help straighten out Canada's exchange problem. The loan is intended to help alleviate the dollar shortage which made the Canadian embargoes on canned foods necessary.

Commodity-by-commodity exports of canned foods during recent months have been as follows:

Asparagus—Over a million pounds of canned asparagus went to Benelux during October.

Citrus juices—Canada took large quantities during October and until November 17.

Fruits—Canada received large quantities of canned berries, cherries, peaches, plums, and prunes during October and until November 17. Limited quantities of canned peaches have gone to Iceland. Canned pineapple has been sent to Benelux and Sweden. Canned pears have gone to Benelux and Cuba.

Lima beans—Benelux has received canned lima beans in large quantities.

Mixed vegetables—Large quantities of canned mixed vegetables have gone to Benelux, and limited quantities to Brazil.

Peas—Benelux countries have imported over 12,000,000 pounds of canned peas during the past two months. Sweden, Switzerland, Cuba, and Newfoundland also have been importing canned peas.

Pork and beans—Benelux and the Philippines have received canned pork and beans in substantial quantity. Canada took a considerable amount during October and until November 17. Smaller quantities have gone to Latin American countries.

Soups—Most of U. S. canned soup exports have been going to Benelux and Cuba.

Spinach—Benelux has received canned spinach in large quantities.

String beans—Benelux has received canned string beans in large quantities. Imports of canned limas, spinach, and string beans have run into several million pounds.

Tomatoes and tomato juice—Canada and Mexico took large quantities of canned tomatoes during September, October, and early November. The Canal Zone and the Philippines also took substantial quantities. Cuba has received most of U. S. exports of tomato juice.

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## New Export Licensing Policy Is Put Into Effect by OIT

A new export licensing policy, effective January 2, 1948, was announced Wednesday by the Department of Commerce through its Office of International Trade. Under the new procedure, OIT will grant export licenses for most controlled commodities on the basis of the lowest price for comparable merchandise and similar conditions of supply.

Canned meats and certain meat products are the only canned foods under export control at the present time. OIT stated, however, that as different commodities come within the category of "short supply" they will be added to the list of products under control. Congressional authorizations and appropriations under the Marshall Plan also will affect departmental policies officials stated.

Senate Joint Resolution 167, signed by the President on December 30, authorized the use of price criteria in the licensing of exports. Licenses formerly were issued to exporters largely on the basis of their prewar historical participation in export trade. The "base period" formula has become obsolete because of the time lapse and because of the increased competition in peacetime trade, OIT officials say.

OIT has stated it will make every effort to maintain private trade channels. Foreign agencies will be permitted to buy in this market provided they demonstrate the competitive nature of their procurement.

Importing governments will have to satisfy OIT as to the "end use" of their purchases; also that their procurements will represent a minimum demand on their dollar exchange. Allocation quotas will be reimposed and exporters will have to show evidence of firm orders for merchandise. This latter provision is intended to prevent exporters obtaining and using licenses on a speculative basis.

OIT declared the new regulations will not exclude export agents acting as brokers if, as, and when their "mark up" is not excessive.

## Forthcoming Meetings

January 7-9—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 11-13—National Preservers Association, Annual Meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

January 16-21—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-22—National Canners Association, Annual Convention, Dennis, Jefferson, Marlborough-Blenheim, President, Ritz-Carlton, Shelburne, and Traymore Hotels, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-22—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 25-28—National Retailer Owned Grocers, Inc., and Cooperative Food Distributors of America, Combined Annual Conventions, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

January 27-29—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Conference, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

February 2-14—Oregon State College, 27th Annual Canners' and Frozen Food Packers' School, Food Technology Department, Corvallis, Ore.

February 11-13—Ozark Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 12-13—Michigan State College, Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Conference, State College, Mich.

February 26-27—Canners League of California, 1948 Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

# Promotion

## Article in *Parents' Magazine* Warmly Praises Canned Foods

"Canning is just good cooking!" is the title of an article appearing in the food section of the January issue of the *Parents' Magazine*. The article, which was written by Zola Vincent, food editor of *Parents' Magazine*, depicts canned foods as being superior in many other ways to other types and explains in clear, forceful language the advantages of purchasing canned foods because they afford "infinite menu variety, nutrition, convenience and economy in compact packages of unvarying quality and goodness."

The article describes briefly the type of raw products which go into canned foods, names some of the most popular fruits, vegetables, juices, and fish which are canned, gives numerous interesting statistics, devotes considerable space to label reading and names several recipes calling for the use of canned foods.

In her opening paragraph, Mrs. Vincent says, "whether you do it in your very own kitchen or leave it to a canner in whom you have confidence, canning is just good cooking. Whether the product is commercially packed in cans or in glass, the painstaking care in preserving food and the results are the same."

# Standards

## Grades for Fruit Jelly

U. S. standards for grades for fruit jelly have been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, effective January 2. Copies of these grades may be obtained from the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

# Deaths

## Charles B. Silver Dies

Charles Bartol Silver, 80, died at his home in Havre de Grace, Md., on December 21, of a heart attack. Mr. Silver and his son, Bartol, operated canning firms in Havre de Grace, Md., and at Leslie and Christiana, Pa.

A well-known industrialist, Mr. Silver had been president of a Hartford Mutual Fire Insurance Co. since 1939, president of the First National Bank of Havre de Grace since 1918, and president of the Columbian Building & Loan Association. He was a trustee of the Methodist Church and a member of the Susquehanna Lodge of Masons.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and a son.

# Personnel

## Maine Canners Officers

Officers of the Maine Canners Association elected at its recent annual meeting at Portland, are as follows:

President—E. R. Elwell, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland; vice president—Fred H. Bird, Medomak Canning Co., Rockland; and secretary-treasurer—F. Webster Browne, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick.

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